

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

TWELVE NEW GENERA OF BATS.

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Having recently examined some of the more important European collections of *Chiroptera* in connection with the material in the United States National Museum, I find that the following genera have not hitherto been described.

Niadius gen. nov. (*Pteropidæ*).

Type.—*Cynopterus princeps* Miller.

Characters.—Like *Cynopterus* but with the larger cheek-teeth broader and more squarish in outline; crown of $pm_{\bar{4}}$ and $m_{\bar{1}}$ with distinct terete cusp slightly in front of middle of crushing surface.

Species.—*Niadius princeps* (Miller).

Remarks.—In the increased size of the larger cheek-teeth this genus approaches *Thoopterus*; but the terete cusp in $pm_{\bar{4}}$ and $m_{\bar{1}}$ differs conspicuously from the ridge which occupies somewhat the same position in the related group.

Sphærias gen. nov. (*Pteropidæ*).

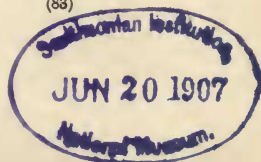
Type.—*Cynopterus blanfordi* Thomas.

Characters.—Like *Cynopterus* but without calcar and external tail; incisors more developed than in any of the related genera, the series of the lower jaw forming four conspicuous serrations when viewed from in front, those of the upper jaw with sharp-edged crown well differentiated from shaft and provided with a large main cusp near middle.

Species.—*Sphærias blanfordi* (Thomas).

Remarks.—This genus was included in *Thoopterus* by Matschie* but it is readily distinguishable by the small (normal) cheek-teeth, the absence of the calcar and external tail, and the very peculiar, trenchant form of the incisors.

* Flederm. des Berl. Mus. für Naturk., p. 77, 1899.



Macroderma gen. nov. (*Megadermidæ*).

Type.—*Megaderma gigas* Dobson.

Characters.—Differing from *Megaderma* and *Lyroderma* in the absence of the small upper premolar (pm^2), in the peculiar character of the interorbital expansion, the development of which is intermediate between that in the Asiatic and African members of the group, and in the much greater development of the cartilaginous premaxillaries.

Species.—*Macroderma gigas* (Dobson).

Ardops gen. nov. (*Phyllostomidæ*).

Type.—*Stenoderma nicholli* Thomas.

Characters.—Like *Stenoderma* but rostrum not depressed between supra-orbital ridges; anterior nares directed chiefly forward; incisive framina not separated by any appreciable space from roots of incisors; supraorbital ridges angled at middle; inner upper incisor with length of crown nearly equal to height; and m^1 and m^2 without metaconule.

Species.—*Ardops nicholli* (Thomas), *A. montserratensis* (Thomas), and *A. lucix* (Miller).

Erophylla gen. nov. (*Phyllostomidæ*).

Type.—*Phyllonycteris bombifrons* Miller.

Characters.—Like *Phyllonycteris* but interfemoral membrane extending to short though evident calcar; noseleaf with pointed median projection; zygomatic arches complete; and lower molars with distinct cutting edge.

Species.—*Erophylla bombifrons* (Miller), *E. planifrons* (Miller), *E. sezekorni* (Gundlach) and *E. santacristobalensis* (Elliot).

Diæmus gen. nov. (*Desmodontidæ*).

Type.—*Desmodus youngi* Jentink.*

Characters.—Like *Desmodus*, but thumb only about one-eighth as long as third finger, the two pads on its under surface coalesced; inner lower incisor trilobate, with large median lobe, a minute inner lobe near tip and an equally small outer lobe near base.

Species.—*Diæmus youngi* (Jentink).

Dirias gen. nov. (*Noctilionidæ*).

Type.—*Noctilio albiventer* Spix.

Characters.—Like *Noctilio* but with leg and foot less elongated (equal to about 40 per cent of total length); m^1 and m^2 with very large hypocone connected by a high conspicuous commissure with commissure extending from protocone to metacone.

Species.—*Dirias albiventer* (Spix).

* As represented by a specimen from Roca Nova, Parana, Brazil (No. 140,769, U. S. National Museum; A. Robert, collector).

Phodotes gen. nov. (*Natalidæ*).

Type.—*Natalus tumidirostris* Miller.

Characters.—Like *Natalus*, but maxillaries conspicuously inflated and translucent, the swollen region concealing molar teeth when skull is viewed from above.

Species.—*Phodotes tumidirostris* (Miller).

Pizonyx gen. nov. (*Vespertilionidæ*).

Type.—*Myotis vivesi* Menegaux.

Characters.—Like *Myotis* but with foot (claws included) as long as tibia, the toes and claws so greatly compressed that width of claw is only about one-eighth the height at base; wing with large glandular mass near middle of forearm.

Species.—*Pizonyx vivesi* (Menegaux).

Rhinopterus gen. nov. (*Vespertilionidæ*).

Type.—*Glauconycteris floweri* de Winton.

Characters.—Externally like a small *Vespertilio*, but upper surface of forearm, tail, and tibia thickly sprinkled with pointed, horny excrescences resembling those on edge of ear in some *Molossidæ*, but larger. Skull differing from that of *Vespertilio* in the much greater relative breadth of anterior portion of braincase, shorter, lower rostrum, and in the form of the upper toothrows, which are more concave on inner side and more convergent anteriorly.

Species.—*Rhinopterus floweri* (de Winton).

Bæodon gen. nov. (*Vespertilionidæ*).

Type.—*Rhogeëssa alleni* Thomas.

Characters.—Like *Rhogeëssa* but with reduction of outer lower incisor carried so far that the tooth has become to a mere functionless spicule less than one-twentieth as large as first or second incisor, nearly concealed beneath cingulum of canine.

Species.—*Bæodon alleni* (Thomas).

Eumops gen. nov. (*Molossidæ*).

Type.—*Molossus californicus* Merriam.

Characters.—Like *Molossus* but skull slender, with hour-glass shaped or nearly cylindrical interorbital region and no distinct sagittal crest; palate slightly arched but not domed; upper incisor with slender, curved shaft higher than length of crown; lower incisors, 2-2; upper premolars, 2-2, the small tooth (pm²) normally well formed and not deciduous; first and second upper molars with well developed hypocone.

Species.—*Eumops abrusus* (Temminck), *E. bonariensis* (Peters), *E. californicus* (Merriam), *E. glaucinus* (Wagner), *E. maurus* (Thomas), *E. milleri* (J. A. Allen), *E. nanus* (Miller), *E. orthotis* (H. Allen), *E. perotis* (Wied), and *E. trumbulli* (Thomas).